

hand, and with Him all things are possible.—*Monthly Packet for October*

We have received an extract from a letter fully corroborating the remarkable anecdote of 'The Lady and the Robber,' in our October number, and adding some facts that enhanced the wonder and mercy of her escape. We quote the words of the letter:

"In the first place, the robber said he if she had given the slightest alarm or token of resistance, he was fully determined to murder her so that it was really God's good guidance that led her to follow the course she did. Then, before he went away, he said, 'I never heard such words before. I must have the book you read out of, and carried off her Bible, willingly enough, you may be sure. This happened many years ago, and only comparatively recently did the lady hear any more of him. She was attending a religious meeting in Yorkshire, where after several noted clergymen and others had spoken, a man arose, stating that he was employed as one of the book-hawkers of the Society, and told the story of the midnight venture, as a testimony to the wonderful power of the Word of God. He concluded with—'I was that man.' The lady arose from her seat in the hall, and said, quietly, 'It is all quite true, I was the lady,' and sat down again.'—*Monthly Packet* for December.

INSTRUCT OF PLANTS.

Hoare, in his treatise on the vine, gives a striking exemplification of the use of the instruct of plants. A bone was placed in the strong dry clay of a vine border. The vine sent out a leading, or tap root, directly through the clay to the bone. In its passage through the clay the main root threw out fibers, but when it reached the bone it entirely covered it by degrees with the most delicate and minute fibers, like lace, each one sucking at a pore in the bone, like a litter of pigs at their dam, as she lies down on the sunny side of the farm yard. On this luscious morsel of a marrow bone would the vine continue to feed as long as any nutriment remained to be extracted. What wonderful analogies there are running through the various forms of animal and vegetable creation, to stimulate curiosity, to gratify research, and, finally, to lead our contemplations from nature, in a feeling of reverence, "up to nature's God."

As to the vine spoken of by Hoare, it is worthy of remark that the root went no farther than the bone which it seemed to have literally smelt out, as would a hungry dog, in passing.

BAXTER

Jenky, the biographer of Baxter, says:—In preaching, Baxter's heart burned within him, and while he was speaking, a live coal from the altar fired his sermons with supernatural fervor. Into his pulpit he brought all the energies of his entire nature. He had a large mind, an acute intellect, a melting heart, a holy soul, a kindling eye, and a "moving voice," and he called on all that was within him to aid him in his preaching. Being deeply earnest himself, he wished his hearers to be deeply earnest. Himself being a burning light, he wished to flash the hallowed fire into the hearts of others. He seems never to have studied action, or "the start theatre." The only teacher that gave him lessons in action and attitude, was feeling—real, genuine, holy feeling, and this taught him how to look, how to move, and how to speak. In preaching, as well as in everything religious, he believed with Paul, that "it is a good thing to be always zealously affected, and consequently, that earnest fervid preaching is truly apostolic."

[But Baxter, was an abolitionist, and was as much hated by the very Conservatives of his times, as Dr. Cheever is now, by the same class.—*Principia*.]

OXYGEN AN ANTIDOTE FOR ETHER AND CHLOROFORM.

Though not coming strictly under the denomination of organic chemistry, we would with but notice here the experiment of M. Osann, on the use of oxygen as an antidote to ether and chloroform. In all the experiments M. Osann found that the animals awoke in half the time after inhaling oxygen than they did with simple atmospheric air. The result was just the same whether ether or chloroform had been used. Several animals were placed under the influence of all characters of the above-named anæsthetics, and

ble and death imminent, but on inhaling oxygen they quickly awoke. In one experiment the animal respired at the same time the vapor of ether and pure oxygen. It was twelve minutes before the animal slept, and then the sleep was so light that it awoke in a minute and a half without the continuation of the oxygen. When chloroform and oxygen were breathed together, the animal became drowsy after eight minutes, but did not sleep in a few seconds. M. Osann believes that so long as respiration has not entirely ceased, the revivifying effects of oxygen will be produced, and recommends that the surgeon should always have at his command a supply of oxygen, to reanimate his patients, in case of accidents.—*Chemical News*.

PUNISHING CHILDREN.

Good woman, you have done very wrong in punishing your child in the way you have done; not that he did not deserve all the punishment you gave him, and perhaps even more, but from the manner in which you dealt with him, you left on his mind the impression, that you punished him not for his good (i. e. to make him better), but for your own gratification (i. e. to gratify your revenge), you made him angry with you, not sorry for his faults; you have thus irritated him without reforming him, consequently have done him more hurt than good. In the future management of your child, follow these directions:

1st. Take the earliest and every opportunity to instruct him in regard to what is right and what is wrong—what he may do, and what he may not do, and this all embraced under the head of obedience, or disobedience.

2nd. Never punish your child for doing what he did not know to be wrong. Instruct him first.

3rd. Never punish him in such a way as to leave on his mind the impression that you acted from revenge, let him see that you do it from a sense of duty, and only for his good.

4th. When you punish him, bring him to entire submission, and when this is done, show him that it was not choice, but necessity, duty, that influenced you, and treat him with kindness and confidence, that he may see and feel that you love him still.

ABIDING IN CHRIST

President Dwight used to say to his classes, as they went out from under his care: "Young men, it is not great talent, it is not great learning, that is to enable you to do good but *abiding in Christ*." He then added: "The young man of whom we expected least, all the way through college, has now attained to the greatest excellence and usefulness, and has done the most for the upbuilding of the cause of the Master." That man was Dr. Nettleton. His hopes were not bright; he was gloomy and dependent all the way through college course; but he afterwards shook this dark mantle, and richly exemplified the power and beauty of the religion of Jesus. He was eminently a holy man—because he abode in Christ, and wherever he went, Christ went with him, and glorified himself through an arm of flesh.—*From the Prairie Home*.

ETERNITY has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies, the world lies down in the sepulchre of ages; but time writes no wrinkles on eternity. Stupendous thought! The ever-present, unborn, undecaying and undying—the edifice calm, compassing the life of God—the golden thread, entwining the destinies of the universe, Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave, its honors are but the sunshine of an hour; its places—they are but gilded sepulchres; its pleasures—they are but as bursting bubbles. Not so in the untired bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay. Its way will know no darkening—eternal splendor forbids the approach of night.

BEING SINGULAR.

Those that resolve to serve God must not mind being singular in it, nor be drawn by the crowd to forsake his service. Those that are bold for heaven must be willing to swim against the stream and must not do as the most do, but as the best do.

A Christian should aim to make every place the better for him, sowing the seed of the kingdom beside all waters.

TREASURES IN HEAVEN.

We read of a philosopher, who, passing through a market with articles of taste and luxury, made himself quite happy with this simple, yet sage reflection. How many things there are here that I do not want? Now, this is not the reflection with which the earnest believer passes his earthly journey. It is richly furnished with what are called good things. It has power of honor and power, to tempt the restless aspirations of ambition of every grade. It has gold and gems, houses and lands, for the covetous and ostentatious. It has immensities of bowers of taste and luxury, where self-indulgence may dwell. But the Christian whose piety is deep-toned, and whose true perceptions are clear, looks over the world and exclaims: "How much more there is that I do not want! I have a far better. My treasure is in heaven."—*Dr. Tyn*.

EFFECT OF MUSIC ON THE SICK.

The effect of music upon the sick has been scarcely at noticed. In fact, its expense, as it is now, makes general application of it out of the question. I will only mark here, that wind instruments, including the human voice, and stringed instruments, capable of continuous sound, have generally a beneficial effect; while the piano-forte, with its instruments as have no continuity of sound, has just the reverse. The finest piano-forte playing will damage the sick, while an organ, like "Home, Sweet Home," or "Amen a pie d' malice," the most ordinary gridding organ, will sensibly soothe the sick, and this quite independent of association.—*Florence Nightingale, Notes on Nursing*.

WARNING TO LADIES TRAVELING ALONE.

A lady traveling without a male companion should be very careful how she accepts favors or assistance proffered strange men.

Even in such a common case as where the lady has no children, it would be better for her to request the conductor to assist her in changing cars or to purchase her tickets, than to accept the offers to perform those services from a man who is a perfect stranger to her, and who may be one of the great scoundrels on the face of the earth, for all she knows to the contrary.

POLITENESS AT HOME.

Always speak with politeness and deference to your parents and friends. Some children are polite and civil everywhere except at home; but there they are coarse and rude. Nothing else so gracefully upon children, nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deference toward their parents and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action, a nameless but powerful charm.—*Golden Rule*.

WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GODELL.

For sale at the office of the Principia. For Cash Only.
DEMOCRACY OF CHRISTIANITY, 1 vol., \$1.40. Postage 35c.
SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY, 1 vol., \$1.00. Postage 35c.
AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, 1 vol., \$0.40. Postage 35c.

OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS

FOR THE MILITARY.

- I. The Federal Constitution of 1787-9.
- II. The Articles of Confederation, 1776.
- III. The Declaration of Independence, 1776.
- IV. The Articles of Association, 1774.

With notes showing their bearing in history, and the relative powers of the State and National Governments. By Wm. Goddell.

A summary of Legal Rules of Interpretation and Legal opinions collected from the highest authorities, is prefixed to the Constitution. An Appendix contains extracts from State Constitutions and Bills of Rights.—12 copies of 12c. a volume. Sent by mail, 10c. a volume. Sent by mail, 10c. a volume. Sent by mail, 10c. a volume.

Price, Single Copies, 12 cents. By mail, 15 cents. and at same rate for any number of copies.

Eight copies, by mail, \$1.00, or \$1.00 at the Office. Twelve copies, by mail, \$1.50, or \$1.50 at the Office. Eighteen copies, by mail, \$2.00, or \$2.00 at the Office. For sale by William Goddell, at the B. H. Williams Office, 100 Pearl Street, New York. Terms, Cash, or by advance.

N.B. All postages on Books, Pamphlets, and Tracts, sent by mail, are paid by the publisher, and no extra charge is made for postage.

Also, for sale, at the Office, 100 Pearl Street, New York, 10c. a volume. Sent by mail, 10c. a volume. Sent by mail, 10c. a volume. Sent by mail, 10c. a volume.